IN A PERUVIAN CELL FOR HIS RELIGION.

Francis Penzotti, Agent of the American Bible Society, Imprisoned Without Just Cause.

SIX MONTHS IN A DUNGEON.

Methodism Is Not Popular in Peru and the Missionary Was Compelled to Pay the Penalty.

SECRETARY BLAINE INTERFERES.

He Instructs Consul Hicks to Look Into the Case and Report the Facts to Him.

Secretary Blaine and the State Department are making every effort practicable for the liberation of the Rev. Francis Penzotti, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopai Church and an agent of the American Bible Society, who has been incarcerated in a prison in Paru for the past six months. Mr. Penzotti's case has awakened great interest in Callao, owing to the strong belief on the part of the better class of the people that they should have free worship. As Mr. Penzotti is imprisoned for conducting a Methodist Episcopai Church in Callao his case has been taken up by the Protestants of that city.

Mr. Andrew N. Milne is the agent for South America for the Bible Society, and in the course of his travels in South American countries mot Mr. Penzotti. Mr. Milne was at once impressed with the reverend gentleman, and made an arrangement with him by which Mr. Penzotti became a aub-agent of the society.

At first he travelled with Mr. Milne, but two years ago was given the agency for Peru, and at once moved to Callao, where he has been living since. Mr. Penzotti had charge of the reception and sale of the Bibles and publications issued by the society, which were delivered to him through the Custom House located at Callac. Mr. Penzotti employed six colsorteurs, or sub-agents, to sell and deliver the books and publications, and continued at his good work until July last, when he was imprisoned.

Callao is the seaport of Lima and from that



the Republic. He was an enthusiastic preacher and a fluent Spanish scholar. He made many friends among the lower classes of the residents of the city and succeeded in making many converts: among the Catholics.

Finally, believing that there was a good chance to do some missionary work in Callao, Mr. Penzotti started a small church. He rented the lower part of a warehouse for this purpose and fitted up a small room with benches. The place was rough and the benches hard, but it satisfied Mr. Penzotti and also the congregation that slowly increased under his guidance. A small railing was built for an altar rail and one Sunday service was an-

nounced in the new chapel. There was one thing that Mr. Penzotti gave no heed to in opening his church, and that was the jealousy that would be kindled in the minds of the established church, which was very strong in the government of the city. In spite of the opposition exhibited by the Roman priests Mr. Penzotti's church prospered until his congregation numbered 155 persons. At this time the people of Callao who adhered to the Romish Church were making the life of the popular pastor miserable.

Each morning, when he would awaken, he would find the front of his house smeared with mud. thrown by the boys of the city, while warnings written in chalk upon the door would tell him of what would be done with him if he did not close

The law of Peru in regard to religious worship



PHNZOTTI'S FAMILY.

is different from almost any other South American country. The Catholic Church is the authorized Church of the country, and the law states that no other public worship will be tolerated.

ADMISSION BY TICKET ONLY. Mr. Penzotti was aware of this law, and to prevent inference on the part of the authorities issued a ticket which had to be presented at the door of the church before admission could be gained.

REUNIONES EVANGELICAS PATVADAS
Para el Culto Espíritual de la Santisima
Trinidad

Trintani
Y CONTERENCIAS
Sobre TEMAS RELIGIOSOS
Los Domingos y Jueves 4 has ... de la noche
No.

F. PENZOTTI, Pastor.

TICKET OF ADMISSION.

A man was piaced at the door of the church whose duty it was to take up those tickets, and the doors were kept locked during service.

Mr. Penzotti is a man of estimable character, a preacher of fervor and power, and owing to his knowledge of the Spanish language made him a marked man. It was a difficult thing to close his church, because although the law was plain on the subject it had never been rigidly enforced.

The Church of England had held service in Callao for twenty years without interference from the authorities, and a Chinese joes house had been in existence for many years. For this reason it was very difficult to attack Mr. Penzotti's church, but the necessity for doing so could plainly be seen by the authorities. The English church service was conducted in the haglish language and could gain but few of the natives of the prison to the Bible Society, and is apparently keep-

city, but with Mr. Penzotti it was different. He presched in the language of the country and rained for his church new members each week.

Mr. Penzotti has a very intereating family of seven children and a wife who is devoted to his interests and the interests of the resigion he is introducing. The existence of his family was made very unpleasant, it is claimed, by the influence of priests, who induced the members of their church and even the school children to insult and abuse of the country and even the school children to insult and abuse of the country of the country and according to the country of the country



ing the ceremony of marriage." For many weeks after his arrest he was in daily expectation of being set at libery, but it was difficult to gain the liberty of a man charged with a religious offence.

The law of the country is peculiar and in crimes of the character charged against Penzotti the accused must prove himself innocent, not the law prove him guilty. He was brought up for trial in the "Inferior" Court and many of the best citizens appeared in his behalf. They testified as to the nature of the service which he conducted, and claimed and proved that it was conducted behind locked doors, and was therefore not a public service and a violation of the law.

After a long trial Penzotti was acquitted and expected his freedom at once, but he was doomed to disappointment, for he learned that the papers in his case had to be sent before the "Superior" Court before final judgment could be given and the prisoner set at liberty. This is apparently a manipulation of the law which gives the complainant in a case the right to appeal to a higher court in case a prisoner is proven "not guilty" in a lower court.

The papers in the Penzotti case were sent to the

in case a prisoner is proven "not guinty court.

The papers in the Penzotti case were sent to the higher court many weeks ago, but have not been decided upon yet. Now the "Superior" Court has taken a recess for two months, and it will, unless the State Department can interfere, be spring before Penzotti can gain his liberty. Very often when the papers in a case are sent to the higher court, and it is desired to keep the prisoner in court, the documents are lost in transmission, and then the lower court has to try the case all over again.

again.
A curious feature of the case is that although

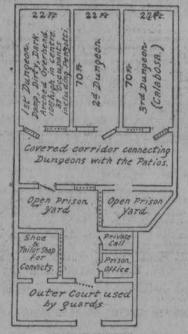


DIAGRAM OF PRISON.

Penkotti is imprisoned for conducting services in his church his congregation has mot each Sunday since his arrest and conducted the services without him and with no attempt on the part of the authorities to provent it.

The congregation, which when Penzotti presched numbered 155, now numbers only forty-six, fear of popular opinion and public persecution having driven most of them away. Another interesting feature in the case is that the six agents employed to sell the Bibles and other publications of the society are allowed to sell without interference from the powers. Shortly after Penzotti's arrest three cases of Bibles addressed to him were seized in the Callac Custom House and were held until the State Department was appealed to and insisted upon the surrender of the goods.

In connection with Penzotti's case the government can only use personal influence in an endeavor to gain his release.

Secretary Blains was appealed to by the officers of the American Bible Society on October 4 to insist upon the liberation of Penzotti. All the facts in the case were laid before the State Department, and

not apparently taken much interest in the matter, and in Callao it is severely criticised by the friends of Penzotti for not interfering in his behalf.

half.

The arrest and imprisonment of Penzotti have created a great excitement in both Calloa and Lima and has brought about the calling of several public meetings to agitate the question of freedom of religion. Two thousand people attended such a meeting in Lima recently and numbered among them many of the most prominent citizens of the city.

them many of the most prominent citizens of the city.

The press of the two cities has also come out strongly for freedom of religious worship, and the days of the prohibition of the Protestant religion are numbered in Peru.

Mr. Penzotti has found many supporters among the Free Masons, who nave subscribed the money for his trial, &c. The Italian Minister said in defending himself against the charge made by the Italian residents of Callao that he had not pushed the case as he should, that 'it is admitted the world over that a constitution is interpreted according to the age, and that public worship means public worship whether behind locked doors or not."

public worship whether behind locked doors or not."

As an instance of the interest Penzetti's case is exciting on the part of the public the prisoners in the Carcel Publica requested that he be allowed to hold service in the prison. This was refused.

This is not the first time that Mr. Penzetti has been imprisoned in Peru for holding religious services. In Arequipa be was imprisoned for nineteen days, but was then liberated by an order from the national government. A gentleman who from long and careful investigation of religious matters in Foruls well informed said yesterday:

"The arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Penzetti is the result of Jesuit persecution. Peru is priest ridden and the Romish Church will not tolerate Protestantism when preached in the Spanish language. They fear the result."

APOLOGIES FOR THE FORCE BILL

SOME MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB SEND

ON RESOLUTION . TO WASHINGTON. When Chairman Cephas Brainard rapped for order last night at the meeting of the Republican

Club at No. 450 Fifth avenue, in response to a special call to help the Force bill, there were twenty-five members present. A few came in after ward. Mr. James W. Hawes moved the appointment of a committee on resolutions, and, after objections

based on the light attendance, the motion prevalled and the committee was named as follows:—

James W. Hawes, Edward D. Bartlett, John F.
Baker, E. D. Hawkins and Thomas F. Wentworth.

The committee reported a resolution quoting the
declarations of the Republican National conventions of 1884 and 1888 on the subject of the ballot
at the South and concluding as follows:—

Whereas there is reading refers the South of the

at the South and concluding as follows.—

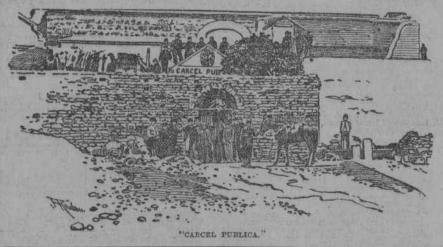
Whereas there is ponding before the Serate of the United States a bill for the regulation of Congressional elections which is but as extension of the law providing for United States supervisors as such elections that has been in force for twanty years, such extension consisting mainly in giving the supervisors power in certain cases to certify the result of such elections, and in providing for a judicial determination of the prima factor right to a seek in Congress, a method of dutermination domanded by the Governor of this State in his recent message to the Legislature, and whoreas sait bill. If its become a law, would not in any manner interfers with the election of State or local officers, and has behind in ogreator or other force than its begind other acts of Congress under existing laws, therefore by:

It is not better the state of the state o

The resolution was adopted and the following committee was appointed to present it at Washington:—Jenathan H. Crane, Thomas F. Wentworth, James A. Blanchard, Frank C. Loveland. Elihu Root, James S. Lehmalor, Andrew B. Homphrey, Henry Glesson, Lucas L. Van Allen, Henry R. De Mit, Monros B. Bryant and John F. Baker. These committeemen will go to Washington to-morrow night.

THE REORGANIZED SUGAR TRUST.

The directors of the American Sugar Refineries Company, the reorganized sugar trust, which was incorporated in New Jersey on Saturday, held their first meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of the company, No. 117 Wall street. The directors, all of whom were present, are the



following:—H. O. Havemeyer, T. A. Havemeyer, F. C. Matthiessen, J. E. Searies, Jr.; William Dick, J. B. Thomas and George C. Magoun. H. O. Havemeyer was elected president; J. E. Searies, Jr., secretary and treasurer, and the two Mesars. Havemeyer and Mr. Matthiessen were chosen an Executive Commit-

e. The receipts of the Central Trust Company for the sugar trust receipts were being exchanged pretty rapidly yesterday at the office of the trust company.

POOH BAH GARMON AND HIS SCHEMES.

An Unchartered and Unrecognized Railroad in the Adirondack

Wilderness.

OWNED BY THE FOREST WARDEN.

The Guardian of the State Preserve Is Also a liotel Proprietor as Well as Railroad President.

HIS HOSTLERY IN THE WOODS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1891,-Here is a discovery. As a sensation it will equal many of Stanley's in the dark jungles of Africa.

The HERALD has actually found in the thickly populated State of New York a railroad which has no official existence. This would seem well nigh incredible. Official connivance, however, has made

This railroad has been in full operation two years without any knowledge whatever on the part of the State Railroad Commission. It is a narrow gauge road, with a locomotive and passenger coaches and flat cars. in short, it is as well equipped for its length as most chartered railway

It issues no time table, makes no report, and, so far as the State railroad authorities are concerned, it has never been heard of until I asked them about

The Railroad Commissioners were amazed. No record of the incorporation of this railroad is to be found in the office of the Secretary of State. It has no charter. So far as the public and its representatives at Albany are concerned, this railroad might as well be in the moon, when, as a matter of fact, it is in the Adirondacks. OWNER OF THE MYSTERIOUS BOAD.

The owner of this mysterious railroad is a State official. His name is Samuel F. Garmon, and he is Chief Warden of the Forest Preserve.

What a revelation this is-the chief executive officer of the Forest Commission building, owning and operating a railroad in the forest he was appointed and is paid to protect! The fact that a State official should be engaged in such business as this is almost as astounding as the fact that a railroad could be built and operated in the State without the authorities knowing anything about it.

Like master, like man. Forest Warden and Railroad President Garmon is the creature and appointee of Forest Commissioner and Lumberman Basselin. The one is engaged in cutting down the forests; the other builds a railroad to haul out the

It has long been suspected that these gentlemen have been monkeying with a buzz saw, and now that the HERALD has turned on the power their heads may drop into the Governor's basket.

GOVERNOR HILL'S DUTY. This last revelation of the Henand makes it imperative upon Governor Hill to remove Commissioner Basselin; if he does not, he winks at a serious scandal in the last year of his administration. But I am inclined to think the Governor has his eyes

scandal in the last year of his administration. But I am inclined to think the Governor has his eyes open.

The railroad operations of Garmon, added to what the Herath has revealed about Basselin and the lumber conspiracy, makes the duty of the Senate very plain. An investigation must be had of the Forest Commission. The State cannot overlook the more than friendly attitude of the commission toward the lumbermen, and cannot keep in office a chief warden whose conception of his duty seems to be to stand at the gate of the forest and levy toil on all who wish to enter.

Garmon's railroad is thirteen miles long, and he charges every one who rides over it \$250 each way. He could not have built it in a more profitable spot. It is at the only entrance to the Adirondack region on the weat side of the woods. The best points to enter the woods from that side, between Utica and Ogdensburg, are Port Leyden and Booneville, on the Black River Railroad. The favorite point is Booneville. Up to two years ago there was a stage line running from Booneville as far in the woods as the Forge House, which is at the beginning of the Fulton chain of lakes. This line was twenty-live and a half miles long, and had a stop for dinner at Moose River Post Office. It ends now at Moose River, and Garmon's road takes the passengers on to the Forge House, thirteen miles further.

Wardon and Railroad President Garmon is also

now at Moose River, and Garmon's road takes the passengers on to the Forge House, thirteen miles further.

A VERTIABLE LORD HIGH EVERTHING.

A VERTIABLE LORD HIGH EVERTHING.

Wardon and Railroad Prosident Garmon is also Landlord Garmon, for he has recently bought the Forge House and spent nearly \$24,000 on it last summer. Garmon seems to be doing a rushing business as a sylvan Pooh-Bah, and in his three capacities bids fair to cutterir his patron Basselin, who is only a Commissioner and a lumberman.

This railroad of Garmon's of course has no name. It is called by those living in the vicinity "the Moose River road," but it is down on the Forest Commission map as the "Fulton Chain Railroad." The fact that it appears on "Stoddard's Map of the Addrondacks for 1890, printed for the New York Forest Commission," proves that it was known to the commission, and therefore must have been built and operated at least with their tacit consent. There was not any dauger of the general public knowing who owned or ran this road. As I have explained, it starts in the woods at a point twelve miles from civilization (Booneville) and runs thirteen miles straight into the wilderness. It might have escaped the noutee of the State railroad authorities for years had not the Herand incidentally discovered it while investigating the rottenness of the Forest Commission.

INFORMATION FOR THE RAILBOAD COMMISSION.

When I asked Secretary Hudson, of the Railroad Commission, if the "Moose River" or "Fulton Chain Railroad" made any report to the State he stared at me blankly.

"Why, it runs through two counties," I replied. "It starts at Lawrence, or Moose River for "Fulton Chain Railroad," but he had heard that there was a road up there built to get out lumber. Secretary Hudson was astounded when I told him about Garmon's railroad and proposed to bring the matter before the Railroad Commission at once.

Mr. Garmon will probably deny that he owns and runs this road. If he acces he will be met with the fact among others that he ordered the locom

of Porier, Bell & Co., of Pittsburg, and paid for it himself.

OROWIN OF THE ENTERPRISE.

The road originally was built of wooden rails, and horses pulled a combination car over it. it did so well that the wooden rails were replaced by iron rails and the horses gave way to steam. The road was then thoroughly equipped and has being doing such a good business that three miles were added to it this summer, and Garmon is now talking of extending it to Eacquette Lake in Hamilton county, thirteen miles further in the woods.

If any one doubts that this road exists, and that it cost \$2.50 to ride over it, let him communicate with Colonel Archie Barter, of Finner and Judge Cox of Utica, who rode over it lets summer and, and not being Forest Commissioners, paid fare.

Gambion's official during.

Before discussing the legal vight of "Forest Pooh-Bah" Garmon to build and operate his railroad let us consider the moral obliquity of his acts. Ha is the chief executive officer of the Forest Commission. On him is placed the real responsibility of preserving the forest, for it is his duty to patrol the woods, and he is given the power to arrest without warrant any person found violaling any one of the many stringentregulations preceibed by the Forest Commission to protect the timber. He is the general in the field against trespassers, timber there was and careless locomotive engineers who by dumping their coals fin the woods have caused more destruction of timber than has any other agency.

The commission from the outset has been calling

more destruction of timber than has any other agency.

The commission from the outset has been calling for more stringent laws against the building of railroads in the woods. Only hast winter they introduced a bill putting a stop to any further railroad obliding in the Adirondschae. Garmon knew all about this, and he also knew that sections 25 to 30 of the act creating the Forest Commission dealt with the duties and flabilities of railroad companies. Those sections made it his imperative duty to look upon every railroad company as an enemy to the ferost and gave him power to hold their employes to a strict accountability for their acts. Yet this man, who is well paid and depended upon to protect the forest, introduces for his own profit the greatest engine of destruction.

without a charter and without being obliged to conform to State railroad regulations? I interviewed on this point the Governor, the Attorney General and the Railroad Commissioners, and anne of them would consent to give an official opinion without looking up the matter in all its details. To say that they were autonished is to express it middy. The weight of their informal opinion was that when Mr. Garmon carried passengers and freight for a consideration he was practically enjoying a franchise like that enjoyed by any incorporated common carrier, and if that should be woheld he is liable under the Penal C de for exercising the functions of a corporation without any charter from the State.

If this is had law it would seem necessary to amend it, because otherwise we would have the strange anomaly of a man who might be rich enough to buy the right of way across the State having the right to run a railroad from New York to Buffalo without being amenable to the laws regulating the race of fare, speed of his trains and safety of his equipment. The fact that Garmon's road is only thirteen miles long does not affect this principle. He has bought the right of way for thirteen miles, and may in the same manner extend his road indefinitely.

EXCRESIVE PAIRS.

Under chapter 140 of the Laws of 1882 Garmon would seem to have the right as an individual to build and operate his road for the purpose of conducting the business of his hotel, providing that he secured the right of way of property owners along any highway which he wished to cross. But this haw will not cover a common carrier, which he seems to be, for his railroad connects with a steamboat which navigates the Fulton chain of lakes, and he also charges nineteen cents a mile. I havoid be interesting to know, moreover, how strigontly on his own road Forest Warden Garmon afforces the strict penalities prescribed by the Forest Commission Garmon has either approach the formation in the read.

The closes one of the most important chapters of the Harall's exposure of the

HILL WON'T TAKE IT.

THE GOVERNOR CAN NAME THE NEXT SENATOR, BUT DOESN'T DO IT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1891.—The appointment of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Evarts has not yet been made. When it is the democrats of the Legislature will know it for the first time and will ratify it. There has been no change in the State constitution, but there has been a change in the constitution of the democratic party.

The extraordinary situation here is not altered.

Governor Hill still has the power to name the Senator, and when he makes up his mind the confirma tion of his wishes will follow. Not one of the democratic legislators pretends to know who he will vote for two weeks hence. Tilden may have been a sphink, but Hill is two of them. On one point only he sheds a little reflex light. I gather from men who have talked with him within twenty-four hours that he has decided not to go to the Senate himself. The place is not to his taste nor does he think himself exactly fitted for Senatorial work.

work.

ALL IN THE DARK.

Beyond this all is black. Not one ray of light falls upon the democratic hosts waiting in the gloom and listening for the word. The woods are full of Weed men from the North. George Weed keeps open quarters at the Delayan and entertains republicans and democrats alike. John Riley is George's chief lieutenant and Charlie Martin and Warden Fuller are the assistant pullers in. The Weed men are more chipper to-night than they have been. On investigation it proves to be a negative sort of cheerfulness, due more to the fact that they feel certain that Hill does not want the Senatorship than that the Plattsburg man will get it.

Schatorship than that the Plattsburg man will get it.

Sifted right down all the talk seems to point to the fact that Hill is waiting to sound democratic legislators before he announces his choice. If he finds them friendly to Wesd, Weed it will be.

THE GOVERNOR PROMAINT ON THE WATCH.
Of course, at such a late day pressure has been brought upon the Governor to take a stand one way or the other, and of course, he line Hill, he has not taken it He is rather disposed to favor Weed, but is waiting to see what the opposition really amounts to. The uncertainty as to whether Mr. Weed will come here in person adds to the mystery of the situation. There is some talk of a democratic cancus to morrow night, but if it is held it will settle nothing. The prospects are that nothing definite will be known before the cancus on January 19.

RIGHT OF APPEAL ABUSED.

THE JUGIGO MATTER,

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. I ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1891 .- Action has been taken by the Attorney General of the State in regard to the abuse of the right of appeal in the case of the condemned murderer Jugigo. Mr. Tabor. arter consultation with the Governor, who agreed with him that something ought to be done in the matter, wrote to United States Senator Biscock on the subject. The Attorney General tells me that he enclosed the Heralio article, which, he says, clearly and forcibly demonstrated the impossibility of executing criminals, not only in New York, but in all other States, unless some change is made in the law.

in all other States, unless some change is made in the law.

"The worst thing about it," said Attorney General Tabor, "is that an appeal to the United States Supreme Court acts as an indefinite stay. Of course the right to appeal would be worthless unless it carried with it a stay. The safeguards around the life and liberty of a citizen must not be abridged, but something must be done to prevent lawyers from securing appeals on all sorts of filmsy pretexts, or the appeals should be argued and disposed of at once.

In my letter to Senator Hiscock I urged him to consuit with his colleagues as to the best method of remedying this great detect in the law. I suggested that all such appeals from refusal to grant writs of habeus corpus be made preferred cases in the United States Supreme Court on motion of the Attorney General of the State. As it is now, the appeal cannot be argued if docketed after the term of the Supreme Court has begun, which is the second Thursday of October in each year, until the next term, a year later unless the court chooses to take it up. I would have such appeals docketed at once and their immediate consideration on motion made mandatory. That plan will not thoroughly remedy the defect, but it will work a vast improvement."

A BILL INTRODUCED TO REPEAL THE LAW. Washington, Jan. 12, 1891.-Mr. Vest to-day introduced in the Senate, by request, a bill to repeal the act amending section 764 of the Revised Statutes. as to appeals to the Supreme Court, and made an explanation in regard to it.

This explanation was to the effect that a New York judge had refused the writ or habeas corpus in the case of the Japaness Juggo, under sentence of death by electricity, and that, therefore, an appeal had been taken to the Supreme Court or the United States, which appeal had been decided against the prisoner, and that the attorney for the prisoner had applied for another writ of habeas corpus to the same Court and claimed that he could bring up an appeal on a writ of habeas corpus as often as he could find a new ground of application.

corpus as often as he could find a new ground of application.

The Judge before whom the last application for the writ of haboas corpus came had held that the statute was mandatory and that he was compelled to grant an appeal to the Supreme Court whenever a ground was alleged different from that formerly presented in the petition, so that the result was newitable, if that decision was correct, that a sentence of death could be absolutely defeated by continued appeals to the Supreme Court, which would last during a prisoner's natural life and would be only limited by the integrity of his lawyer. Mr. Vest said that personally he did not think the logislation was necessary.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. DANA THE BEST CANDIDATE.

Never print a paid advertissment as news matter, every advertisement appear as an advertisement saling under false colors - Charles A. Dian's Add. the Wiscomis Editorial Association, Miscouler, July 24. "I want to see Charles A. Dana elected United States Senator," said Flon R. Brown, of Watertown, one of the ablest young lawyers of the Jefferson one of the ablest young lawyers of the Jefferson their employes to a strict accountability for their acts. Yet this man, who is well paid and depended upon to protect the forest, introduces for his own profit the greatest engine of destruction.

Not only has Mr. Garmon violated his moral responsibilities but there is a strong probability that he has violated the law. The discovery of his railroad by the Hanalb has raised a novel and interesting legal point. The question is, Can a citizen build a railroad on his own land and act as a common carrier for both freight and passengers

CONSIDER ERAINS AND DANA LEADS.

Always an Associate of Great Men, He Has a Greatness of His Own That -Would Make Him a Power.

HE WOULD ENLIVEN THE SENATE.

The Empire State Would Have a Worthy Representative and HI-Advised Measures Would Encounter a Sturdy Foc.

[From the Charleston (S. C.) World.] Hill may argue in this way :- "Mr. Dana's hatred of Mr. Cleveland is so intense, he has brooded over t so long, that nothing that I could do for him could make him do more for me than that hatred of my democratic rival will ever spur him up to. If I do nothing for him, his support of my aspiration is the more valuable, as it is not for a consideration. Besides, if I put him in the Senate and make a public official of him, he will be in hot water in three days, and although he can take care of himself in his paper, he may not be so handy in the forum, and some clover Cleveland democrat may engage in controversy with him and bear away his scalp, because, although he is a vigorous

fighter, he is not shot proof." All these considerations may influence Governor Hill, and yet, in spite of his support of Butler in 1884 and his impolitic attacks on the Farmers' Alliance in this year, the selection of Mr. Dana would make the United States Senate a far more interesting body than it now is, and it would give the democrate in the Senate a colleague whose spreaches would be printed in full, no matter how often he made them. Between Smith M. Weed and C. A. Dana there does not seem to be possible to institute a comparison which is not in favor of Mr. Dana; that is, always provided that brains count for anything in political preferement.

HOW EASY IT IS TO CALL NAMES! [From the Athens (Ga.) Reporter.]

The New York Henald, with great zeal and fire. is advocating Charles A. Dana, of the Sun for Senator to step into the shoes of Evarts. We fall to perceive the wisdom or expediency of the Heraln's percoive the wisdom or expediency of the Hersain's move, and the whole affair is evidently a master stroke of irony. Dana is a renegade, a man who has persistently and maliciousiv blackmailed Cleveland because of personal spite. That Dana has ability no one denies, but the faculties of his mind have been perverted by his all absorbing apleen and egotistical self-sufficiency. Dana is the Judas Iscariot of the democratic party, and he deserves nothing at their hands but repudiation.

NEITHER A MUGWUMP NOR A JUDAS.

[From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Call.]
As to the charge that the editor of the Sun opposed Hancock and Cleveland, and is therefore a nugwump, he has company in that position in the republicans who opposed Beaver in 1882 and Dela-mater in 1890, and who would scout the suggestion mater in 1850, and who would acout the suggestion that they are mugwumps. Oh, no! Mr. Dana is not a mugwumb. He has views, opinions, backbons. He has blood in his body and sincerity of soul. In this he differs widely from the genuine mugwump, who masquerades as a partisan that he may stab the men he pretends to follow. Had Judas Iscariot lived in the nineteenth century he would have been hing of mugwumps. Mr. Dana is not built that way.

ALWAYS ASSOCIATED WITH GREAT MEN.

[From the Augusta Chronicle.] The mention of the name of Hon. Charles A. Dans for United States Senator from New York by his newspaper friends and contemporaries is very flattering to the veteran journalist. Mr. Dana has been a newspaper man all his life, and if we are not mistaken never held but one office—that of Assistant Secretary of War under Mr. Stanton, Mr. Dana is an editor and a great one. Mr. Dana is an editor and a great one. Mr. Dana has always been associated with strong men. We do not know that Editor Dana would care for a seat in the Senate. The Sum is a brighter institution than the Senate, and its work is more far reaching and congental to a man like Mr. Dana. But if he wants the place the Chronicle is for him. In public or private life he has our most distinguished consideration.

AS SEEN FROM A DISTANCE. [From the Denver Times.]

A great deal of interest attaches to the Senatorial election in New York. Governor Hill could have the position for the asking. But he evidently fears to take it lest it may ruin his chances for the Presidency. There is a tradition and suspicion ATTORNEY GENERAL TABOR TAKES ACTION IN | Senate to the Presidency. It is a fact that no actual member of the Senate has ever been chosen Presidont. Some men who had been Senators have been elected to the Presidency. Among them were

been elected to the Presidency. Among them were Buchanan and Martin Van Buren. But the men who have been nominated for President when occupying seats in the Senate have always been defeated. The notable instances are those of Henry Clay in 1844, and Lewis Case in 1838. General Garfield was Senator elect when chosen President in 1830, but had never taken his seat.

As Governor Hill besitates to take the Senatorship, so Mr. Cleveland of course refuses it. His one ambition is to be President again and he will take no chances. There are scarcely any other democrates in the great State of national reputation. Ex-Secretary Whitney has been suggested, but has not manifested any positive desire for the office. Mr. Dana has been considerably talked about, but can hardly be called a candidate. Many of the democratic leaders indeed refuse to recognize him as belonging to their party, and look upon his candidacy as altogether a travesty.

TRIPHAMMER BLOWS ON THE HEAD OF THE NAIL.

[From the Syracuse Standard.] Thomas G. Shearman has been asked for his opinion touching the propriety of making Charles A. Dana a United States Senator, and that ablo mugwump, free trader and advocate of the "single magnump, free trader and advocate of the "single tax" could find nothing better to say of the great democratic editor than that be would be "a very spicy and interesting Senator," but does not rep-resent anything but the New York Nam. The last may or may not be true, but the Nam, bright and capable ast its, does not begin to represent all there is of its versatile and learned conductor.

THAT IS BECAUSE IT ISN'T SO. [From the Savannah News.]

In the course of a few cursory remarks on that always diverting subject the NEW YORK HERALD says that Charles A. Dana in the United States Senate would be like a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear. But to mitted to state that he is now like a rotund syster in the church fair soup. PROPHETIC SOUL!

[From the Kansas City Journal.]

Engene Field pays a little tribute in verse to Mr. Dana, which closes as follows :-You'd need no epitaph but this, "Here sleeps the man The best and brightest paper, the New York Sun." And the New York Herail, carried away by its enthusiastic advocacy of Mr. Dana for the Senate, says that "overs' bdy in the country agrees with Mr. Field." However, when this Senatorial business is over the Herail and the San will "scrap" once more.

(From the Cleveland (Ohio) World.) Charles A. Dana seems to be having the field

protty much to himself for United States Senator in New York, THINKS THE STATE WAS STOLEN.

MOVE FOR A FEDERAL INVESTIGATION OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE MUDDLE Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1801. - Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiaua, offered in the House to-day for ref-

whereas it is alleged and believed that certain evil disposed persons have, within the territory and furisdiction of the State of How Hampshire, by conspiracy and show of force, recently set on foot and carried into execution plans by which the will of the paople as legally expressed at the polls in the recent election has been set aside, and the government of the State subverted; and whereas these allegad uniavitial and revolutionary proceed ings involve the title of the office of chief magistrate of the State and of a United States Senatorship;

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary of this House is hereby directed to investigate the present political condition of the State of New Hampshire with a view of determining whether or not a recombinant form of government exists there within the meaning and intent of the constitution of the United States. erence the following resolution:-